

### **Arizona Department of Economic Security**

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### NEWSLETTER

**SUMMER 2002** 

### **CURRENT ACTIVITIES**

### **New Urbanized Area Designations**

A listing of urbanized areas that qualified based on the results of Census 2000 were published in the May 1, 2002 **Federal Register**. The Census Bureau determined these urbanized areas using the urban area criteria published in the **Federal Register** on March 15, 2002. An urbanized area consists of densely settled territory that contains 50,000 or more people.

<u>Urbanized Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
Avondale	67,875
Flagstaff	57,050
Phoenix-Mesa	2,907,049
Prescott	61,909
Tucson	720,425
Yuma (AZ-CA)	94.950

Arizona had three newly qualified areas for Census 2000 (Avondale, Flagstaff, Prescott); these were not part of any 1990 census urbanized area (UA) although the Flagstaff UA was qualified in 1996 based on the results of a special census taken in 1995. In some areas, there have been changes in the Census 2000 universe of UAs from those defined after 1990. The new Tucson UA does not include

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the separate Tucson South (Arizona State Prison Complex) AZ and Tucson Southeast, AZ UCs (Urban Clusters) which were defined from part of the 1990 census UA.

An urban cluster consists of densely settled territory that contains at least 2,500 people, but fewer than 50,000 people. Major airports adjoining qualifying urbanized areas and urban clusters are those airports that, according to 2000 Federal Aviation Administration statistics, had an annual enplanement of at least 10,000 people, and thus qualified as a primary airport in that year.

The UA Census 2000 TIGER/Line files containing the boundaries, names and codes of urbanized areas and urban clusters are available from the Census Bureau's TIGER/Line web page at: www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/index.html. A complete list of qualifying urban areas, which includes both UAs and UCs, and the list of central places can be found at: www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua\_2k.html. This site also includes a list of major airports evaluated for inclusion.

For those of you waiting for the Census Bureaus urban vs. rural designations, these are expected on Census 2000 Summary File 1 Final National File which is expected to be released some time this summer.

#### Census 2000 Profiles

The Census Bureau recently released Census 2000 four-page demographic profiles, which include both the 100-percent and sample data. The 100-percent data were asked of all people and about every housing unit. The sample data were asked of a sample of housing units and persons in group quarters (e.g., college dormitories). The profiles are available for the state, each county, place (cities and towns), Indian reservation areas, metropolitan areas and for the six congressional districts. We have included the Arizona profiles on pages 7-10 of this newsletter. You may print the profile for any of the above-listed areas by visiting our webpage at:

www.de.state.az,us/links/economic/webpage/popweb/index.html.

More detailed data will be available upon release of Summary File 3, which we expect some time this summer. Summary File 3 will also include the sample information for census tracts and other geographical areas down to block group level and will consist of more than 500 tables. The following are highlights from Arizona's new demographic profile information.

### **Educational Attainment**

Among Arizona's population ages 25 and over in 2000, the proportion with a bachelor's degree or higher education was 23.5%, an increase over 20.3% in 1990. Also showing increases in those who had college educations in 2000 were Maricopa County (to 25.9% from 22.1%) and Phoenix (to 22.7% from 19.9%). In Arizona in 2000, 8.4 percent of the population 25 and over had a graduate or professional degree, which represents about one-third of those with a bachelor's degree or more.

Meanwhile, the proportion of the 25-and-over population in Arizona with less than a high school diploma dropped to 19 percent in 2000, from 21.3 percent in 1990. The proportions of the population 25 and over with less than a high school diploma also dropped during the 10-year period in Maricopa County (from 18.5% to 17.5%) but actually increased in the City of Phoenix (from

21.3% in 1990 to 23.4% in 2000). Statewide, 7.8 percent of the population 25 and over in 2000 had less than a 9th grade education. That represents about two-fifths of those in Arizona with less than a high school diploma.

### Foreign-Born Population

As many other parts of the country in 2000, Arizona saw an increase in its foreign-born population. In Arizona, the foreign-born population of 656,183 represented an increase of 136% over 1990's foreign-born of 278,205. In Arizona, the foreign-born made up 12.8 percent of the total population, up from 7.6 percent in 1990. The proportions of foreign-born also increased in Maricopa County (up from 7.3% in 1990 to 14.4% in 2000) and Phoenix (up from 8.6% to 19.5%). Among the foreign-born population in Arizona in 2000, 48.4 percent came to this country in the preceding decade, and 29.6 percent were naturalized citizens (down from 39.1% in 1990). Among the foreign-born population in the state in 2000, 71.5 percent were born in Latin America.

### Language Spoken At Home

With the increase in foreign-born comes an accompanying rise in the proportion of people who speak a language other than English at home. In Arizona in 2000, that proportion was 25.9 percent, up from 20.8 percent in 1990. Increases in the proportions of people speaking non-English languages at home also were recorded in Maricopa County (from 15.9% in 1990 to 24.1% in 2000) and Phoenix (from 18.7% to 32.2%). Of the 1,229,237 people 5 and over in Arizona who spoke a language other than English at home in 2000, more than half -- 56.1 percent -- spoke English very well and 75.4 percent spoke Spanish at home.

### Grandparents as Caregivers

Census 2000 was the first census in which a question was asked about grandparents as caregivers. Among grandparents who lived with any of their grandchildren under 18 in Arizona in 2000, 45.4 percent were responsible for most of the basic needs of one or more of these grandchildren. Census 2000 data also showed substantial percentages of grandparents in Maricopa County (41.1%) and Phoenix (41.3%) were responsible for most of the basic needs of one or more of their grandchildren.

### Persons in Poverty

The number of Arizona's individuals with income below poverty grew from 564,362 in 1990 to 698,669 in 2000 but the percentage of persons with income below poverty decreased from 15.7 percent in 1990 to 13.9 percent in 2000. The percentage of individuals ages 65 and over below poverty was 8.4 percent. 18.8 percent of related children under 18 years were living in poverty in 2000. Maricopa County and Phoenix also showed increases in total persons below poverty from 1990 to 2000. The percentage of persons in poverty decreased in Maricopa over the ten-year period (from 12.3% to 11.7%) but increased in Phoenix (from 14.2% to 15.8%). In the state, families with a female householder and no husband present with related children under age 18 (single-parent mothers) were at 32.1 percent poverty. Female single-parents with children under age 5 were at 43.7 percent poverty.

### ARIZONA DEMOGRAPHICS

### **Census 2000 Income Data**

The 2000 census questionnaire asked respondents to report their 1999 income. Arizona's median household income in 1999 was \$40,558 and median family income was \$46,723. Households include all people living in housing units. A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households or families including those with no income. Arizona's per capita income in 1999 was \$20,275. Per capita income is the mean (average) income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

	1999	1999	1999
	Median	Median	Per
	Household	Family	Capita
<u>Area</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Income</u>
Arizona	\$40,558	\$46,723	\$20,275
Apache County	\$23,344	\$26,315	\$8,986
Cochise County	\$32,105	\$38,005	\$15,988
Coconino County	\$38,256	\$45,873	\$17,139
Gila County	\$30,917	\$36,593	\$16,315
Graham County	\$29,668	\$34,417	\$12,139
Greenlee County	\$39,384	\$43,523	\$15,814
La Paz County	\$25,839	\$29,141	\$14,916
Maricopa County	\$45,358	\$51,827	\$22,251
Mohave County	\$31,521	\$36,311	\$16,788
Navajo County	\$28,569	\$32,409	\$11,609
Pima County	\$36,758	\$44,446	\$19,785
Pinal County	\$35,856	\$39,548	\$16,025
Santa Cruz County	\$29,710	\$32,057	\$13,278
Yavapai County	\$34,901	\$40,910	\$19,727
Yuma County	\$32,182	\$34,659	\$14,802
Flagstaff AZ-UT MSA (AZ part only)	\$38,256	\$45,873	\$17,139
Las Vegas NV-AZ MSA (AZ part only)	\$31,521	\$36,311	\$16,788
Phoenix-Mesa AZ MSA	\$44,752	\$51,126	\$21,907
Tucson AZ MSA	\$36,758	\$44,446	\$19,785
Yuma AZ MSA	\$32,182	\$34,659	\$14,802

# Arizona's Top 40 Places Ranked by Census Per Capita Income (A full list of places by income can be found at www.de.state.az.us/links/economic/webpage/page2.html)

	1999	1999	1999
	Median	Median	Per
	Household	Family	Capita
Area	<u>Income</u>	<u>Income</u>	Income
Paradise Valley town	\$150,228	\$164,811	\$81,290
Carefree town	\$88,702	\$105,699	\$62,433
Rio Verde CDP	\$86,248	\$96,909	\$58,783
Tubac CDP	\$39,444	\$59,375	\$46,643
Catalina Foothills CDP	\$65,657	\$82,675	\$42,006
Scottsdale city	\$57,484	\$73,846	\$39,158
Cave Creek town	\$59,937	\$76,549	\$38,070
Litchfield Park city	\$71,875	\$84,691	\$37,793
Tanque Verde CDP	\$80,530	\$84,228	\$36,467
Gold Camp CDP	\$57,705	\$60,438	\$35,010
Sun Lakes CDP	\$43,634	\$50,333	\$33,394
Fountain Hills town	\$61,619	\$68,185	\$32,230
Sun City West CDP	\$43,347	\$49,396	\$32,049
Sedona city	\$44,042	\$52,659	\$31,350
Green Valley CDP	\$40,213	\$48,369	\$31,138
Oro Valley town	\$61,037	\$67,562	\$31,134
Williamson CDP	\$47,182	\$51,983	\$30,232
Big Park CDP	\$38,477	\$46,268	\$30,026
Queen Valley CDP	\$43,187	\$44,213	\$28,886
Corona de Tucson CDP	\$52,813	\$61,375	\$28,304
Elgin CDP	\$64,167	\$66,250	\$27,909
Sonoita CDP	\$51,310	\$58,571	\$27,312
Sun City CDP	\$32,508	\$40,464	\$25,935
New River CDP	\$62,307	\$68,604	\$25,932
Tortolita CDP	\$57,136	\$64,573	\$25,550
Pine CDP	\$40,099	\$45,947	\$25,080
Gilbert town	\$68,032	\$70,994	\$24,795
Casas Adobes CDP	\$49,736	\$57,926	\$24,230
Chandler city	\$58,416	\$62,720	\$23,904
Mountainaire CDP	\$41,250	\$49,355	\$23,625
Munds Park CDP	\$41,432	\$49,803	\$22,769
Peoria city	\$52,199	\$58,388	\$22,726
Prescott city	\$35,446	\$46,481	\$22,565
Goodyear city	\$57,492	\$60,707	\$22,506
Marana town	\$52,870	\$56,718	\$22,408
Tempe city	\$42,361	\$55,237	\$22,406
Sahuarita town	\$53,194	\$55,338	\$22,075
Parker Strip CDP	\$33,675	\$38,139	\$21,675
Strawberry CDP	\$35,739	\$42,279	\$21,609
Queen Creek town	\$63,702	\$65,679	\$21,592

## Arizona's Top 40 Places Ranked by Census Median Household Income (A full list of places by income can be found at <a href="https://www.de.state.az.us/links/economic/webpage/page2.html">www.de.state.az.us/links/economic/webpage/page2.html</a>)

	1999	1999	1999
	Median	Median	Per
	Household	Family	Capita
Area	<u>Income</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Income</u>
Paradise Valley town	\$150,228	\$164,811	\$81,290
Carefree town	\$88,702	\$105,699	\$62,433
Rio Verde CDP	\$86,248	\$96,909	\$58,783
Tanque Verde CDP	\$80,530	\$84,228	\$36,467
Litchfield Park city	\$71,875	\$84,691	\$37,793
Gilbert town	\$68,032	\$70,994	\$24,795
Catalina Foothills CDP	\$65,657	\$82,675	\$42,006
Elgin CDP	\$64,167	\$66,250	\$27,909
Queen Creek town	\$63,702	\$65,679	\$21,592
New River CDP	\$62,307	\$68,604	\$25,932
Fountain Hills town	\$61,619	\$68,185	\$32,230
Oro Valley town	\$61,037	\$67,562	\$31,134
Cave Creek town	\$59,937	\$76,549	\$38,070
Chandler city	\$58,416	\$62,720	\$23,904
Gold Camp CDP	\$57,705	\$60,438	\$35,010
Goodyear city	\$57,492	\$60,707	\$22,506
Scottsdale city	\$57,484	\$73,846	\$39,158
Tortolita CDP	\$57,136	\$64,573	\$25,550
Sahuarita town	\$53,194	\$55,338	\$22,075
Marana town	\$52,870	\$56,718	\$22,408
Corona de Tucson CDP	\$52,813	\$61,375	\$28,304
Top-of-the-World CDP	\$52,731	\$53,438	\$21,039
Peoria city	\$52,199	\$58,388	\$22,726
Sonoita CDP	\$51,310	\$58,571	\$27,312
Rio Rico Northeast CDP	\$50,980	\$52,712	\$17,567
Casas Adobes CDP	\$49,736	\$57,926	\$24,230
Avondale city	\$49,153	\$51,084	\$16,919
Lechee CDP	\$48,375	\$42,212	\$10,378
Williamson CDP	\$47,182	\$51,983	\$30,232
Page city	\$46,935	\$54,323	\$18,691
Vail CDP	\$46,202	\$53,958	\$19,892
Sierra Vista Southeast CDP	\$46,170	\$51,858	\$20,702
Morenci CDP	\$46,010	\$54,583	\$18,695
Kachina Village CDP	\$45,703	\$51,037	\$17,849
Glendale city	\$45,015	\$51,162	\$19,124
Surprise city	\$44,156	\$47,899	\$21,451
Sedona city	\$44,042	\$52,659	\$31,350
Sun Lakes CDP	\$43,634	\$50,333	\$33,394
Sun City West CDP	\$43,347	\$49,396	\$32,049
Queen Valley CDP	\$43,187	\$44,213	\$28,886

# Pages 7-10 left blank Arizona Profile 1-4 may be viewed at: http://www.de.state.az.us/links/economic/webpage/popweb/04004.pdf

### THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY: A GOLD MINE FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

You won't have to wait until 2012 for the next chance to get comprehensive demographic and economic characteristics about your community once the final Census 2000 data emerge. If the Congress approves the U.S. Census Bureau's plans to re-engineer the census, the American Community Survey (ACS) will provide information *every year instead of every ten years*.

**The Road Ahead:** The ACS began in four sites in 1996 and starting in 2003 will be conducted in every county, American Indian and Alaska Native area and Hawaiian Homeland in the United States, and in Puerto Rico. With some 3 million addresses per year, it will be the largest household survey ever conducted in this country (outside a decennial census).

With its potential to assist with everything from emergency preparedness and recovery to program planning and evaluation, the American Community Survey will provide what states and local governments have requested for years--an up-to-date information base. The American Community Survey is one of three essential elements in the Census Bureau's plan to re-engineer the 2010 Census. The other elements are early planning and improvements in the Bureau's geographic systems, popularly known as MAF/TIGER.

The American Community Survey is essentially the same as the decennial census long form in that it collects social, demographic, and economic characteristics such as educational attainment, language spoken at home, income, veteran status, and commuting patterns. Once implemented, estimates for large areas (populations of 65,000 or more) will be available annually starting in 2004; for smaller areas it will take 3- to 5-years, starting in 2006 and 2008. From 2008 onward, all areas in the nation will have fresh, up-to-date estimates every year.

Communities in Action: Several jurisdictions already are on the move with ACS data. For instance, a representative of the mayor's violence prevention task force in Springfield, Massachusetts, a mid-size city of approximately 150,000 population, said, "We used Geographic Information Systems software to show the incidence of youth arrests in 1999 in the police districts of Springfield. Then we layered maps that showed relevant demographic, social, and economic characteristics from the 1999 American Community Survey for the area. Such information helps us tailor intervention strategies appropriate to our community."

Springfield, located in Hampden County, also is exploring ways to bring the city and county together in thinking about how to respond to chemical or biological threats. They want to use American Community Survey data to help the county respond if they need to lock down schools, close post offices, isolate neighborhoods, or evacuate hospitals. They need to know how many persons they would have to move and to where they would move them.

Other communities using the data include Portland, Oregon, and Fulton County, Pennsylvania.

For further information: Contact the Census Bureau at 1-888-456-7215 or *cmo.acs@census.gov*. You may also learn more by visiting *www.census.gov/acs/www*.

#### SPOTLIGHTING OUR STATE DATA CENTER PARTNERS

### THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

### IS NOW TAKING RESERVATIONS FOR THEIR 2003 ARIZONA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

he authoritative source for economic and social information for Arizona and its political subdivisions, the 2003 Arizona Statistical Abstract includes data on physical resources of the state, human resources (such as population, vital statistics, health, education, employment and welfare), public sector activities, and various economic measures such as output, sales, jobs, etc. Included are statistics from numerous sources such as the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Economic Censuses, Annual Survey of Manufacturers, and County Business Patterns, to name a few. Data are presented by jurisdiction as well as comparisons to other states. The presentation is both comprehensive and concise.

The new 2003 edition of the *Arizona Statistical Abstract* will be published in the fall of 2002. Reserve your copy now by filling out the form below and return it by mail or fax. Or, reserve online at *www.ebr.eller.arizona.edu*.

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### CENSUS PRODUCTS NOW AVAILABLE

All reports are available for inspection at the DES State Data Center, 1789 West Jefferson, First Floor - North Wing, Phoenix.

### **Reference Reports**

County and City Data Book: 2000 (13th Edition)

View online versions or order a print copy at: www.census.gov/statab/www/ccdb.html

### **Current Population Reports**

The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Work-Life Earnings. (P23-210) 14 pp. (available at www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/popula.html#pop)

Fertility and Program Participation in the U.S.: 1996. (P70-82)

14 pp. (available at www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/popula.html#pop)

Who's Helping Out? Financial Support Networks Among American Households: 1997 (P70-84) 6 pp. (available at www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/popula.html#pop)

Work and Work-Related Activities of Mothers Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families: 1996, 1998 & 2000. (P70-85)

11 pp. (available at www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/popula.html#pop)

Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Spring 1997 (P70-86) 20 pp. (available at www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/popula.html#pop)

### **Federal Fund Reports**

Federal Aid to States for Fiscal Year: 2001. (FAS/01)

58 pp. (available at www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/fas.html)

Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year: 2001. (CFFR/01)

112 pp. (available at www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html)

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The SDC Newsletter is published quarterly by the Department of Economic Security (DES) Population Statistics Unit, as a part of the Arizona State Data Center (SDC) program. If you are not currently receiving our newsletter and would like to be placed on the mailing list, please email us at: popstats@de.state.az.us or write us at the above address or call (602) 542-5984. If you do not wish to continue receiving our newsletter or if your address has changed, please return address label with notation. The Arizona State Data Center was established in 1978 to improve access to census products and information. The program does not receive funding from the Census Bureau. The Arizona State Data Center consists of a network of organizations working together to provide assistance to data users. All staff members listed as contacts for the program are librarians, planners, university professors and government employees. Readers are encouraged to contact the SDC organizations listed in the newsletter whenever they have a need for census-related information.

The DES Population Statistics Unit serves as lead agency for the SDC program, and provides census-related services such as tape processing, user consultation and training activities. The unit also prepares the official population estimates and projections for Arizona. Staff members include:

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